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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
by David Courtney

U.S. Will Gag MacArthur

THE atomic bomb is no secret. It is becoming evident that others besides the Americans are either producing it or are on the way to production. The Russians are believed to be well advanced, and the British, according to a Press Association report, are now making their own bombs. Mr. Younger, Minister of State, was questioned on the subject and replied: "It is incorrect to say that Britain does not know how to manufacture the atom bomb." That means she does know and implies pretty clearly that she is busy manufacturing this weapon. The nature of the nice art of atomic armament construction is still full of mystery. There is no irreconcilable end or boundary to it. When Senator Peron claims possession of the secret and of a technical process of exceptional simplicity, who is to deny his claim?

THE Americans are worried about the reports of competitive atomic development. They have expressed some disbelief of the Argentine claims and some doubt of the reports from London. Russia they cannot help; but on the supposed Russian stockpile, too, they are sceptical. Their disbelief and doubt are probably due in part to their anxiety to keep this formidable power-weapon in their own hands. In the present world system, the atom bomb stands in relation to national hopes and fears where once stood gold. The atom-bomb standard has taken the place of the gold-standard and those who are well stocked with this armament are in a position to dictate their own terms to those who are not.

The dispersion of the secret has therefore put the emphasis on quantity. The U.S. has just laid down a new atomic production plant near Denver, Colorado. It is to employ 1,000 people in highly secret operations and should be ready to start production some time next year. There would appear to be plenty of the raw material needed. A fresh supply of uranium ore, of low-grade quality but just right for producing atom bombs, has been found in deposits of black sand washed on to the Californian beaches by water that streams off the High Sierra mountains.

IT is not surprising that the Americans should have been kept in the dark about Senator Peron's atomic ambitions. But it is odd that they should not know what to make of the British claims. Their doubts on this score emphasize the lack of any genuine cooperation on atomic energy development between the United States and Britain. If there is any sense at all in making atom bombs and saving them up against the day of final catastrophe, and if there is anything fundamental in the Anglo-American alliance upon which we are told our liberties and — less surely — our lives depend, it would seem wholly unnecessary for Britain to compete with America in the production of atomic armament. It is hard to see Britain involved in an atomic war without America; and there would seem to be no reason for supposing that America alone cannot make all the atom bombs any alliance is likely to be able to use. It has been pointed out that the burden of atom bomb-making upon the engineering and chemical resources of Britain, would be enormous; and that, in any case, Britain could not hope to produce them on the relatively cheap "mass-production" system towards which America is moving.

Big Four Deputies Hear New Proposal

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). American Deputy Philip Jessup today added a new item to the agenda for the Big Four Foreign Ministers as proposed by the West — a discussion of the Balkan peace treaties.

At the 18th meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies here today, he proposed the following items should be added: "Treaties of peace with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, including their provisions on human rights, their military clauses and their clauses on the settlement of disputes."

Two Gamblers Jailed By U.S. Probe Group

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — An Argentine State Airlines plane en route to Buenos Aires crashed in Terra del Fuego yesterday, killing 15 passengers and injuring four.

In Manchester, England, the pilot and navigator of a Belfast-bound Dakota were killed when the plane crashed shortly after taking off this morning.

24 Dead, Missing In Plane Crashes

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U.S. Atlantic Fleet H. Q. reported today that a U.S. Naval torpedo bomber carrying a crew of four crashed in the Atlantic last night. No survivors have so far been found.

A plane en route from Paris to pick up Defense Minister Jules Moch at Marseilles, crashed and exploded near Meulan, France, today with three men aboard. First reports said that sabotage appeared unlikely, as the plane was assigned 25 minutes before the take-off.

In London, U.S. Air Force officials said today that more than 100 U.S. planes, including 46 from the aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea," are searching for the "Globemaster" transport plane which crashed in the Atlantic on Friday while ferrying 53 officers and men to Britain.

Tel Aviv, March 28

Major Share Of Budget Surplus Goes to Defence

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — Reliable sources reported today that friction between Washington and General MacArthur is being "cleared up" by important behind-the-scenes negotiations. These sources said the following moves are in progress: Firstly, MacArthur is being instructed to clear with the U.S. government all statements touching on diplomacy as it relates to the Korean fighting.

Secondly, the U.S. has handed the 13 other nations fighting in Korea a draft of a major policy statement on Korea aimed at clarifying the U.N. war objectives. The White House declined all comment on the matter.

The friction between Washington and MacArthur stemmed from the latter's weekend "peace" statement on the Korean war. His controversial offer to meet the Chinese field commanders prompted questions by allies of the U.S. concerning its policy.

Clear All Statements

Last December, the White House instructed diplomatic representatives and military commanders at home and abroad to clear all foreign policy statements in advance with the State Department. While Cabinet members and five-star generals have complied, it is apparent that at least in this case General MacArthur failed to do so.

Acheson Calls For Joint Defence

U.N. Line Levelled Below Parallel

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). U.S. Secretary of State today urged American republics to prepare a coordinated defense plan to meet "the menace of Soviet Russia's new imperialism." Addressing the first regular session of the Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, he advocated an examination of internal security measures and a strengthening of basic democratic institutions throughout the hemisphere.

He declared that no nation anywhere in the world was secure against the menace created by international Communism and called for more economic and military cooperation with the United States.

In considering military strength, he said, any disturbances to the peaceful relations of the republics would be detrimental and hence all should "make fullest use of available machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes."

Two Gamblers Jailed By U.S. Probe Group

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — A Senate committee investigating the link between crime and city government throughout this country ordered two gamblers held on \$10,000 bond last night after they refused to testify before television cameras, newsmen and radio microphones.

The increase will be made possible by greater revenue from income tax.

The estimate is IL 12,500,000

for six months as compared with IL 16,400,000 in the outgoing year.

New Budget Moves Against Inflation

The main feature of the IL 18,430,000 six-month interim budget to be voted upon in the Knesset today is the proposed appropriation of IL 12,500,000 for security. This represents a large increase over the outgoing year as the appropriation in the ordinary (12-month) budget had been IL 18,000,000. In 1949/50, the figure had been IL 7,500,000.

This does not mean that security expenditure will be increased but only that a larger part of it will be included in the ordinary budget and covered by internal revenue. It is an important step in the campaign against inflation.

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Knesset to Act on Women's Rights Bill Before Recess

As Finance Minister Eliyahu Kaplans and Police Minister Behar Shlitzot voted with the Orthodox Bloc to shelve Mrs. Kagan's motion.

Nine Motions

This was one of nine motions for debate brought up by members yesterday. One that was placed on the floor of the Knesset within a specific time, Mr. Rosen said he could not guarantee that the Cabinet would reach a decision this week.

The Mapam members who supported Mrs. Kagan urged her not to withdraw her bill, and she declined to do so unless Mr. Rosen could assure that his bill would be brought to the Knesset within a specific time. Mr. Rosen said he could not guarantee that the Cabinet would reach a decision this week.

The atmosphere became heated and several members made eloquent speeches for an Equal Rights bill. Ultimately a motion by Mr. Meir Arnon (Mapam) was passed, fixing a deadline. Regardless of whether the Cabinet submits a bill, a debate on women's rights will be held before the Passover recess. If the Cabinet's bill is not ready, action will be taken on Mrs. Kagan's bill.

The House asked the Economic Committee to study complaints raised by Mr. Eliyahu Frelingher (Mapam) concerning the spread of the black market in food and to report to the House.

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Announcements to the Ratzi Rafti Ordinance for dividends and business earnings introduced by Dr. Yosef Lamm (Mapam) were both accepted by the House.

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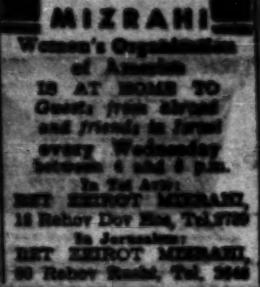
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**Social & Personal**

Among visitors to Mr. S.E. Shragai, the Mayor of Haifa, were General and Mrs. Nathan Dr. I. Levin, Chairman of the American Israel Executive in the U.S., and Mr. M. Krasman, Mayor of Petah Tikva, and Mrs. Krasman.

Mr. Moshe Shatz, Minister of the Interior, is due to leave for New York by K.L.M. today.

M. Jean P. Munier, delegate of the International Red Cross, arrived yesterday by vacation to-day for a short stay in Switzerland.

Dr. Nathan Morris, Head of Jewish Agency's Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora, has left for a tour of England, France and Sweden, in connection with the organization of Hebrew teachers' seminars there this summer.

Mr. Walter Wind, Secretary of the Theodore Herzl Organization in Berlin, Mrs. Irene, Leibovitz, G. de Wind, Vice-President of Wizo there, have arrived in Israel for a visit.

Mrs. S. Watts-Morgan, wife of Mr. Richard Watts-Morgan, engineer of London, has arrived on a short visit.

Mr. N.A. Horowitz, formerly Legal Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, and Mr. V. Nedivi, Secretary of the Tel Aviv Municipality, will participate in a symposium to be held at 8.30 tomorrow evening at the Bet Halutzot in Jerusalem.

The well-known pianist Alexander Ziloti will leave New York for Israel on April 9 for a short visit. He will give a recital at the Oheb Shalom Hall, Tel Aviv, on April 11, and will participate in the Ein Gedi Music Festival.

MEMORIAL MEETING
A memorial meeting for the late Dr. Mordchai Elhan will be held tomorrow at 6.30 p.m. at the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem.

Two Girls, 13, Win Film Prizes

Leah Ginsburg, 13, pupil of the Evelina de Rothschild School, and Zilla Frieder, of the Escoll Teachers' Seminary, were awarded free flights to Elath at a ceremony in the Keren Hayesod Hall in Jerusalem yesterday for their first-prize essay on "Jerusalem, my city." Sixty-two other prize winners in the contest, which was sponsored by the Jerusalem Development Department, received round-trips to Haifa; journeys through the Jerusalem hills (third prize) and books. Winners included students at schools of all types and trends. Special awards went to Haim Steiner, 13, and Ruth Baledi, 13.

Rabbi Zeev Gold, Head of the Jerusalem Development Department, who awarded the prizes spoke on the significance of Jerusalem. Mr. J. Shoenerger, of the Department, told the assembled students that suggestions made in the essays would be brought to the attention of the Jerusalem planning authorities, and that the winners would form the nucleus of a pupils' advisory committee to discuss the city's development with the planning authorities.

After the ceremony, the top essays were broadcast over the English and Hebrew M.W. radios wave. Dr. H. Urim, Director of the Ministry of Education; Miriam Herman, of the Jerusalem Journalists' Association; and Mr. M. Uri, for the Jerusalem Teachers' Association.

Swedish Parliament Official in Haifa

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Mr. Axel Strand, Deputy Speaker of the Swedish Parliament, and Mrs. Strand, visited industrial enterprises in the Haifa area today. In the afternoon they were received by the secretary of the Haifa Labour Council.

Mr. Strand heads the Swedish trades union delegation who are here as guests of the Histadrut.

Opera

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HAIFA: Armon Wednesday, 4, at 8 p.m.

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Arah Agriculture Gains From Streamlining

By Gideon Weizner

An intensive drive to modernize the agricultural methods of Israel Arabs had led to wide-reaching reform within the last year. Money has been lent to the Arab farmers, a set of expert instructors have toured Arab areas, and a special mechanical tractor unit sent round.

Of the 1,500,000 dunams of land belonging to Arabs in 197,000 rural Arabs, only 300,000 dunams are fit for cultivation. The rest of the land consists of hills and wadis, or is covered with rocks.

The Ministry established a special mechanical unit for the Arab villages with four tractors, which enabled the Arab farmers to plough their land at moderate rates. A permit for the purchase of an additional five tractors by private farmers has been granted but animals are still badly needed.

In the poultry branch, the first constructive aid given were electric incubators at Acre for 17,000 eggs — 100,000 laying hens were provided and while last year 20,000 one day old chicks were distributed, the figure rose this year to 60,000.

Loans to Arab villagers were granted at the following rates:

1948/49	49/50
vegetables	18,000
tobacco	6,000
pulses	12,000

These loans enabled Arab farmers in Western Galilee to increase their tobacco plantations to four times the size, whilst in every village seed and fertiliser stocks were bought and also essential tools.

Whilst the present economic situation in Israel's Arab villages is still far from satisfactory, it is felt that by selecting seeds more carefully, providing fertilizers and waging an effective anti-pest campaign, the income can soon be increased by 50 per cent.

The Arab section of the Ministry of Agriculture consists of 4 Jews and 11 Arabs. One of these is a veterinary surgeon, with three Arab assistants, one an Arab tree plantation instructor and one an Arab fishery inspector.

The experimental agriculture station at Farradiya near Safad has been re-opened and lectures and instructions are given to the Arab farmers. Also there is a fortnightly instructive talk on farming over Koi Israel's Arabic transmission. The Ministry now puts out a series of instructive pamphlets in Arabic on various branches of agriculture.

In Jerusalem and Haifa individual notices are being sent to the winter foster-parents.

ment. He said that the introduction of group accommodation in Youth Aliya centres, children's homes and military camps had been even more successful than lodging children with private families.

Some Tel Aviv families have volunteered to keep the children for an additional period, either to the end of the school year or until the immigrant families have found permanent homes.

The success of the campaign is not to be measured only by the satisfaction of those involved in the project, Mr. Hajek said. During the winter, attitudes of children in music, drawing, and languages had been discovered, and efforts would be made to continue the development of these talents, the Agency officer said.

It was also hoped that the children, who had received training in cleanliness, comradeship, and behaviour as well as in formal studies, would be a beneficial influence in raising the standards of their homes. There is, however, concern for their readjustment to conditions in the camps in which their families live.

The foodstuffs will be provided by the workers themselves and not by other members of their families is also being considered, the speaker added.

The breakfast scheme has been practised in 17 enterprises in Tel Aviv during the last two months with good results, Dr. Ecker concluded.

The foodstuffs will be provided on a priority basis by the Ministry of Agriculture, and factory workers and workers' committees will cooperate in organizing dining rooms and kitchens in the factories.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

OPEN: Gone with the Wind (2 & 3.30 p.m.).

EDISON: Africa Screams (2 and 8.30 p.m.).

ORION: Wabash Avenue. NEIMADAE: Slave Girl (6.30 & 8.30 p.m.).

STUDIO: The Kid from Brooklyn. ZION: One Sunday Afternoon.

ON THE AIR

TEL AVIV: 42.2, 52.5 & 52.8 M.: JERUSALEM: 907 M.: HAIFA: 349 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30 and 10.30 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programmes (including news): 8 a.m., 1.15 and 5.30 p.m.; French: 1.30 p.m.; U.S. News Service: 4.45 Exercises: 7.45 Oriental Music: 7.45 Musical Clock (R): 7.45 Music Reading: 8.00 Soldiers' Programmes: 8.45 Talk by M. Lipson: 9.45 "Paul & Marian": 10.45 Piano Duets (R): 11.45 Chamber Music: Uri Shoham, Mordechai Karon, Baruch Avner, Aharon & Avigad Reiss: 10.30 Southern Rhythms (R): 11.45 Concert Hall: Paaschagia in C Minor (Bach-Glucksky); Cantabile Concerto (Mozart): 12.30 Break for Music (R): 12.30 Programme for Working Women: 12.30 Programe for Hospital: 12.30 (R): 1.15 The Golden Corner: 2.15 Close Down: 4.45 p.m. Programme for Yomot Hashoah (R): 4.45 Recital: Peleg Hayman (Yomot Hashoah): 5.45 Radio News: 5.45 Music (R): 6.45 Hebrew Radio News.

(page 1, 5.20 Chesa Corner: 4.45 Mouth Organ Recital: Avraham Git: 6.15 "News from the Arab World" by M. Kapeluk: 7.45 Children's Songs: 8.15 "The Popular Education" by Dr. M. Zahavi: 7.45 6.45 Musical Clock (R): 7.45 Music Reading: 8.00 Soldiers' Programmes: 8.45 Talk by M. Lipson: 9.45 "Paul & Marian": 10.45 Piano Duets (R): 11.45 Chamber Music: Uri Shoham, Mordechai Karon, Baruch Avner, Aharon & Avigad Reiss: 10.30 Southern Rhythms (R): 11.45 Concert Hall: Paaschagia in C Minor (Bach-Glucksky); Cantabile Concerto (Mozart): 12.30 Break for Music (R): 12.30 Programme for Working Women: 12.30 Programe for Hospital: 12.30 (R): 1.15 The Golden Corner: 2.15 Close Down: 4.45 p.m. Programme for Yomot Hashoah (R): 4.45 Recital: Peleg Hayman (Yomot Hashoah): 5.45 Radio News: 5.45 Music (R): 6.45 Hebrew Radio News.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: 220, 224 & 226 M.: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements: 6.33 Chesa: 7.15 Today a Theatre: 7.45 "The Soldier's Story" by D. M. Conrad: 8.45 Soldiers' Programmes: 8.45 "The Interlude": 9.45 Tomorrow's "Barachashah": 3.45 Symphonies Concert: 10.00 Close Down.

RAF: NEWSREEL BROADCASTS: 12.30 M.T.: 4.45 News: 5.45 Music: 6.45 Dance Music (R): 6.45 Recital: Peleg Hayman (Yomot Hashoah): 8.45 Hebrew News.

RAF: MUSIC: 6.45 News: 6.45 Hebrew News.

After three months
dorming in Tel Aviv

FORUM FILM
proudly presents

Riso Amaro
at the **EDISON**
Theatre, Jerusalem

From Sat. March 31.

Advance sale of tickets for Saturday performances (Thursday) at 8.30 p.m. and at 8.30 p.m. for Friday, Sat. and Sunday.

Barber of Seville

With: E. JANEKOVIC in the role of "Figaro." Conductor: G. SHOKE

Opera

TEL AVIV: Mahimali

Tuesday, 24, at 8 p.m.

HAIFA: Armon

Wednesday, 4, at 8 p.m.

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Wednesday, March 28, 1951

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THE deputies of the four Foreign Ministers, British, U.S., French and Russian, are now nearer to peril point than at any time since they started the Paris conference 24 days ago. Their job has been strictly procedural, to draw up an agenda acceptable to all four Powers for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers. At first the differences over that agenda appeared, at least to the outside world, baffling through obscurity and formality, but now the gravity of this meeting and the irreconcilability of the Eastern and Western proposed agendas have come right into the open.

Mr. Gromyko has openly stated that he wants an agenda which will commit the foreign policies of the four participating governments. The Western agenda is unacceptable to him because it permits "certain Powers to continue to indulge in an armament race." He says the Council of Foreign Ministers must not meet unless the participating governments promise in advance to halt the arms race and to demilitarize Germany. The Westerners, who believe their own rearmament necessary to eliminate the existing gap between the armed forces of the Soviet bloc and the still embryonic armed forces of the Atlantic Pact, cannot rest satisfied with leaving things as they are. Mr. Jessup does not have plenipotentiary powers to commit the American Government to a change of policy. The Russians apparently want signatures to a piece of paper, called for convenience an "agenda," which would determine future foreign policies.

So far the Western leaders have been assuming that the Russians are determined to have a council of Foreign Ministers meet, but that assumption has been severely shaken by what Mr. Jessup has called Mr. Gromyko's "arrogance." Nevertheless, the experts have not yet abandoned hope, and recall Soviet somersaults which have altered the diplomatic picture in former conferences. But Western officials are not sure whether the Russians will be willing, under the terms of the new item on their agenda, to discuss the disarming of the Soviet satellites, particularly the *ex-e*-Soviet group which the Westerners claim are violating their peace treaty obligations by the size of their armed forces. There is at the same time no sign that the Russians will move from their basic plan to interrupt the armament of the West and so perpetuate the disparity between their own and Western forces.

Thus, futility has been the outstanding feature of the meeting. Stripped of its trimmings the East-West difference seems to be complete. The Russians charge that the Western defence build-up is the only threat to peace and all they want to discuss in their agenda is how to stop it. The Westerners see the existence of the overwhelming Soviet power and the vast East-West disequilibrium as the real threat to peace and in their view the North Atlantic Treaty Organization rearmament plan which now includes Western Germany, far from being a threat to peace, is the only safe deterrent against aggression. After three and a half weeks of wrangling most of the officials on the Western side believe that the Russian object in the present diplomatic exercise is to divide and discourage the West. In this view the Russians were neither war nor international settlement, but troops in the Western camp for Russia's sake. Mr. Gromyko was able to point out to his colleagues with satisfaction that in Paris, where large strikes are crippling transport, the people are already showing their disagreement of the terms of rearmament.

McGHEE SEES PRIME MINISTER



The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George McGhee, shown leaving the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday, after he had conferred with Mr. Ben-Gurion and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sharett. Photo by Hirshman.

U.N. Tax Troubles

By David Wesley

UNITED NATIONS, New York,

WITH the passing of the year's first quarter, governments represented at the U.N. start worrying about the current carrying charges, even though they have until the year's end to pay up.

Like the income taxes paid to the local collector, the international tithe system includes a dizzying sliding-scale of responsibility. The U.N. started right off with a soak-the-rich assessment system. Hence, although they both have exactly the same vote and theoretically equal powers in the world organization, the United States pays a yearly toll of \$13,500,000 while Nicaragua is charged \$13,500.

Based on Solvency

Since the assessments were figured out, like most taxes, on the basis of ability to pay, presumably the U.N. tax scale provides one of the most reliable indexes to the degree of solvency of the 60 nations belonging to U.N. More of the poor come from rich Uncle Sam's backyard than anywhere else. At the bottom of the ladder (\$13,500), besides Nicaragua, are Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay and Yemen. On the next rung (\$17,000) are Afghanistan, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Luxembourg and Panama.

But even the sliding-scale is not enough to ease the strain on the poorer nations. It is those who are most consistently in arrears. While the big and important members — the United States, the Soviet bloc, France, the British Commonwealth countries — are careful not to let a calendar year end with

out paying up, nine Latin American states and four Arab countries, for example, have so far failed to pay their 1950 impost or have made only token payments.

Three members still are in arrears also on their 1949 assessment. Uruguay owes one-third of its 1949 tax, and Paraguay owes the whole sum except for five cents. The \$5 appears as a credit for that much overpayment of its 1948 assessment.

The third nation is one of the Big Five veto powers and the most deeply in arrears of any U.N. member — Nationalist China. The exiled Chiang Kai-shek regime, which has been hanging onto U.N. seat mostly through United States favour, is slowly losing its grip on that seat nevertheless by its inability to meet the financial requirements of membership — a fact that is heading the United States for considerable embarrassment at the end of the present year, if China doesn't pay up.

The U.N. Charter states that a member, unless specifically reprieved by Assembly action, loses its vote in the General Assembly "if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years." Nationalist China owes nearly \$2,000,000 on its 1949 assessment and the entire 1950 tax of \$2,050,200. If it reaches Jan. 1, 1952, without dropping into the U.N. funds a sum significantly greater than the 1949 arrears, the Assembly will have to vote it special dispensation to allow it to keep its vote in the organization — which is not likely. (ONA)

MUSICAL DIARY

THE programme of Yahil Wagnan's piano recital, under the auspices of "Navit" Society for Israel Art and Culture, at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday night, once more showed the mark of a vivid personality. Mozart's Adagio in B minor, Menuetto in D major and Gigue in G major were given a contemplative interpretation, without any undue lightness.

It was also interpreted profoundly with a highly intellectual approach. Another masterpiece of piano-music, Brahms' Paganini variations, was played with dramatic contrasts of tone. A nocturne by Chopin was presented movingly.

The young pianist after a remarkably mature interpretation of the classical pieces, turned to works of the modern generation. He played Boscovich's "Semitic Suite," Debussy's delicately shaded "Reflets dans l'eau" and the rhythmic "Habanera" of Ravel. Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," in the piano version was interpreted with rousing force and verve. The excellent concert closed with a march by Prokofiev and Morton Gould's Boogie-Woogie.

FRANGO

Purim Concerts
During the Purim holidays Tel Aviv offered a variety of music, much of which was amusing.

Walter Goshir with the "Kol Israel" Orchestra performed Saint-Saens' "Carneval des Animaux" at the Ohel Hall on Thursday. The imitation and "character portraits" of animals are ingeniously conceived and evoked much laughter.

Another item on the programme was a performance of Schubert's B major symphony, written when the composer was 19. As a result of the penetrating and analytical work of the conductor, the orchestra revealed the full rhythmic and melodic joyfulness of this symphony. The second part of the programme consisted of works by Offenbach, Hanan Schlesinger, and Jo-hann Strauss.

At the concert of the Israel

Contemporary Music Centre at the Shulamith Conservatoire Hall on Friday afternoon the programme was even more entertaining.

It opened with Six Israel Dances for piano duo, by Haim Alexander — which had a certain formal distinction, and strongly marked rhythm. Heribert Bruns and the composer were the performers. Francis Poulenec's "Story of Babar the Elephant," with words by Jean de Brunhoff followed. The Hebrew translation was by Ephraim Dror, who gave the heroes of the story the appropriate names of Pilon, Pilona, and Pilul. It is a story, however, half-happy, half-sad, charmingly conceived by the author and wittily illustrated by the composer.

The narrator, Yehoshua Zohar, was an effectively comic narrator; and Herbert Bruns played the piano part.

The highlight of the concert was the appearance of Vronsky and Babin who stepped on to the platform to present the premiers of David and Golish. eleven Bible scenes for piano duo by Victor Babin. Both artists gave a delicate rendering of this fine, descriptive little work. Hanna Ben-Ari was the narrator.

Mennotti Miniature

At the conclusion of this remarkable programme, Mennotti's famous opera, "The Telephone," received its first performance in Israel. Except that there was no orchestra, Eitan Lustig conducted from the piano — the production was authentic, with a stage set representing a sophisticated and evoked much laughter.

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Information and registration slip for existing Hebrew and English classes of all grades: 9 a.m.-12 noon, 2 p.m. (except Friday).

WAR MATERIAL USED TO CANCEL STERLING BALANCES COMMONS ATTACKS EGYPT'S SUEZ BLOCKADE

Britain's supply of war materials to Egypt and the blockade of the Haifa Refinery were cited in the course of the House of Commons debate on the release of Egyptian Sterling balances last Tuesday. This summary is based on "The Times" report of the debate.

the Ministers who represented

He had spoken of it as an agreement in which valuable concessions had been made.

Mr. Eden did not consider, if the Government admitted the concessions were valuable, that this was the moment they should be made unless the Egyptian Government modified the manner in which it had treated British interests in the past year. (Opposition cheers.) An important financial arrangement like this could not be divorced from the general political relation between the countries. (Renewed Opposition cheers.) He was not moved by the argument that there had been earlier agreements with Egypt over oil. Now was the time to say that there would be no more concessions until British rights were safeguarded and treated with respect.

Much store had been set by the claim that the agreement was purely financial and had no political implications. It did grant the Egyptian Government important concessions, and the Treasury representative in Cairo had not seemed to agree in all respects with the arrangement.

THE HAIFA REFINERIES

It was unjustifiable to make concessions of any kind to Egypt on supplies of oil while she continued to make serious difficulties, not only for Britain in that sphere, but for Israel, which was having a very difficult time economically, especially over foreign exchange, and yet only a quarter of her Haifa refineries could operate.

Because of the Egyptian ban on tankers using the Suez Canal the Haifa refineries were working at only 15 or 20 per cent capacity. That small percentage was only just enough to supply the immediate requirements of Israel. In order to make sure even of that the tankers had to bring it either from the Persian Gulf, round Africa, and into the Mediterranean, or from the Caribbean, at immense additional costs. How could that be defended? It was an absolutely fantastic situation, especially with the world tanker shortage and the heavy demand for refined oil.

Three-quarters of the capacity of the Haifa refinery had been idle for two years; the loss in output amounted to about £20m. a year, which the Egyptian Government was exacting from Britain and others by its unjustifiable action, which was admitted, the British Government had condemned. (Opposition cheers.)

Egypt should be asked to desist from inflicting serious injury on British interests, and this should be insisted on before the agreement came into force. (Opposition cheers.) That the United Nations were discussing the matter was no reason why Britain should not try to get a settlement for itself, or take action to make the

boudoir with New York's skyscrapers in the background.

The piece is a 20-minutes'

fare with a telephone as the chief comic actor: It insists on ringing just when a gentleman is about to reveal his true feelings towards an attractive lady. This lady, however, is much more attracted by the telephone with the possibilities of gossip which it offers. Finally, the gentleman hits on the idea of leaving her to go and call her from a telephone booth! Curtain.

The libretto (also by Menotti) and music proved to be a charming synthesis. There are some ironical imitations in the score (the duet finale à la Verdi, for instance), and some musical jokes, like the sentimental notes which accompany the dialling of the telephone.

The performance was excellent, with Rebecca Axelrod and versatile Yehoshua Zohar in the principal roles. The Hebrew translation by Ephraim Dror was well done. On the forthcoming tour through Israel the two singers will alternate with Shoshana Shoval and Nissim Ron.

Mo.

Lord Dunlop (Lancaster, C.) said the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to hold the view that Britain should fulfil her obligations as a good neighbour while Egypt flouted the letter and spirit of her engagements. He was giving away his greatest bargaining factor. Although there was much good in the agreement it was ill-timed. There was no excuse for proceeding with it until the United Nations organization had inquired into the matter of the Suez Canal and until more general talks were begun in which Britain could safeguard her wider interests.

Mr. Clement Davies (Montgomery, L.) said that now the Government realized the views of the House, that it did not like this agreement or the way it had been made. (cheers)

that it disliked the policy followed by the Government in the Middle East — (cheers) — and tall Egypt that her quarrel with Israel must end, that a firm, coherent Middle East was wanted which could no longer be disrupted by an artificial squabble which was being maintained for internal political purposes. The Royal Navy should be given instructions to see that there was no interference with British ships.

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Mr. T. Reid (Swindon, Lab.)

said that having secured a

financial settlement Egypt

should now engage in negotia-

tions to settle problems

outstanding between the two

countries.

COLONEL CROTHWAITE

(New Forest, G.) stated

that by way of arrangement

Egypt had a right to

blockade Haifa.

Colonel Crothwaite

asked about British policy in

the Mediterranean.

He said that the

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